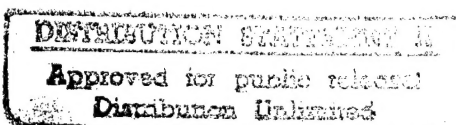


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## **CURRENT LITERATURE ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE**



**An annotated bibliography submitted to  
The U.S. Army Drug and Alcohol Operations Agency**

***July 1992***

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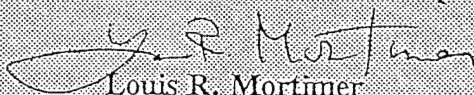
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## PREFACE

This annotated bibliography, updated monthly, provides worldwide coverage of research and statistics on drug and alcohol abuse. English- and foreign-language literature, primarily books and journals published since January 1989, is screened. Research focuses on topics such as usage patterns, new theories on patterns of abuse, signs and symptoms of addiction, legal penalties, genetics and heredity, prevention strategies and techniques, and codependency. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Each entry contains keywords.

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Ames, Genevieve, and Delaney, William. "Minimization of Workplace Alcohol Problems: The Supervisor's Role." Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, (Baltimore), vol. 16, no. 2, 1992, 180-89. [Call Number: RC565.A4456]

Article examines how individual case studies from the ethnography and responses from a survey sample of 1,000 employees are used to illustrate how goals and processes of the workplace culture impede action and clear lines of decision making on alcohol issues.

Keyword(s): alcohol; supervisor role; workplace

Bokstrom, Katarina, and Balldin, Jan. "A Rating Scale for Assessment of Alcohol Withdrawal Psychopathology." Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, (Baltimore), vol. 16, no. 2, 1992, 241-49. [Call Number: RC565.A4456]

This study is concerned with the development of a scale for assessment of psychopathology in withdrawal after alcohol ingestion. For this purpose, items from a Swedish rating scale, the Comprehensive Psychopathological Rating Scale, were drawn to constitute a subscale.

Keyword(s): alcohol; withdrawal; rating scale

Brandon, Paul R. "State-Level Evaluations of School Programs Funded Under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act." Journal of Drug Education, (Amityville, N.Y.), vol. 22, no. 1, 1992, 25-36. [Call Number: HV5808.J68]

This article discusses state-level evaluations of school programs funded under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. The purposes of the article are to discuss the reports available to date on evaluations of Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act school programs, present the findings of a telephone survey on current state-level efforts to evaluate school programs funded under the Act, and to suggest issues presented in the program-evaluation literature that state-level drug-education coordination might consider when planning and conducting evaluations of Drug-Free Schools Programs.

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Keyword(s): school programs; drug-free schools;  
implementation

Cavanagh, Suzanne, and Woldman, William F. "The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690): Reports and Other Executive Branch Actions Required" CRS Report 89-406GOV, (Washington, D.C.), July 7, 1989, . [Call Number: none]

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690; 102 Stat 4181), signed into law on November 18, 1988, contains provisions requiring reports, notifications, and other actions by the executive branch at specified times. The article's table identifies the action required, the individual or entity required to perform it, and the time stipulations for such performances.

Keyword(s): anti-drug act; executive branch; reports

"Crack Street" Paris Match, (Paris) no. 2240, April 30, 1992, 71-75. [Call Number: AP20.P342]

The article tells, and, through a number of photographs, shows the selling and consuming of crack cocaine in a shabby Parisian alley. Until recently, the drug was unknown in France. Its cheapness and strength have made it sought after in the poorer sections of Paris, but it is not yet common in France as a whole. If the drug really is "one-third the price of heroin and ten times as strong," as the article quotes one addict, it will likely spread out from the underside of Paris. The alley featured in the article is open for business twenty-four hours a day. Police raid it twice a day on average, but ten minutes after their departure, dealers are up and running again. Police usually arrest some street dealers and addicts; the main suppliers remain untouched.

Keyword(s): crack cocaine; Paris

"Ein einzig Volk von Straftatarn? [A unified nation of criminals?]" Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 12, March 16, 1992, 32-37, 40-41, 43, 45. [Call Number: AP30.S66]

There are serious discussions in Germany about tightening the criteria for determining whether or not someone is driving an automobile under the influence of alcohol. The present government has prepared legislation that would lower the legal limit of alcohol in the blood from 0.8 pro mille content, to 0.5 pro mille. There has been a great deal of argument for and against this change. In general, Germans have become more critical about drunk driving. People as a whole are more careful about how much they drink before driving and the number of accidents caused by drunk drivers in Germany has been declining. In the 1980s, for example, the number of deaths caused by drunk drivers fell by over half; from 2,919 in 1980, to 1,414 in 1990. The number of accidents involving drunk drivers fell by about one-third in the same period. There is also not much evidence that tighter standards would have a significant effect. In the former East Germany, where no traces of alcohol were permitted in a driver's blood, there was virtually the same rate of fatal accidents involving drunk drivers. In France and Denmark, each with a limit of 0.8 pro mille, the rates were much higher. There is not much certainty either about the effects of alcohol on individual drivers. Then too, tighter restrictions might have bad social effects, for example, transforming Germans into a nation of criminals, given the country's drinking traditions. On the other hand, the article reports that the current limit is rather lax. A 180-lb. man needs to drink one liter of wine in a fairly short period of time to be regarded as legally intoxicated. The article concludes by remarking that the parliamentary majority needed to make the proposed new standard law is not currently available.

Keyword(s): drunken diving; Germany; Europe

Filosa, Fabrizio. "Italiani, automobilisti con troppo spirito [Italians: drivers with too much spirit]" Europeo, (Milan) No. 17, April 24, 1992, 74-75. [Call Number: AP.E87]

The countries of Western Europe are setting stricter standards to reduce the number of drunk drivers on the road. Italy is slowly following this trend. It was only in 1988 that Italy passed laws against drunk driving and even in 1992, these laws were difficult to enforce because there were so few instruments available to analyse the



degree to which a driver was intoxicated. In the spring of 1992, there only were 200 breath analyzers in operation in all of Italy. If all goes well, there will be 600 to 700 in the hands of police by the end of the year. Some specialists hold that analyzing a driver's breath is a poor way to determine possible intoxication, but some jurists believe that blood testing was an infringement of civil rights. It is for this reason that this alternative means of measurement is not used in Italy. Italy does not even have reliable statistics about the effects of drunk driving. Officials of the World Health Organization believe that about 4,000 persons die each year in Italy as a direct or indirect result of drunkenness behind the wheel, but Italian authorities registered only four such victims in 1990!

Keyword(s): drunk driving; Italy; Western Europe

"Fina viner billigare nar skatten andras (Fine wines will be cheaper when taxing system changes)" Sverige Nytt, (Stockholm), 20 March 1992, 6. [Call Number: AP48.S83]

A new alcohol tax will take effect from July 1, 1992, lowering the cost of expensive wines and spirits. The price will be halved for some cognacs and liquors. The cost of weaker beer also will be reduced, with middle beer and strong beer costing more. The goal is to lessen the total consumption of alcohol and get people to switch to weaker drinks. The new tax will bring the same income to the state treasury as the old tax. If Sweden joins the EC, the total alcohol tax must be lowered.

Keyword(s): alcohol prices; Sweden; tax

Gatti, Claudio. "Ha fatto un golpe che vale il Peru [He caused a coup d'etat worth a fortune]" Europeo, (Milan) No. 17, April 24, 1992, 36-38. [Call Number: AP37.E87]

The article discusses the reasons for the recent coup d'etat in Peru. Part of the article deals with the attitude of the man responsible for the coup, President Alberto Fujimori, toward the campaign against the manufacture and sale of cocaine. According to the article, Fujimori believes that the war against drug production in



Peru has been lost and that it is not worth investing more resources in it. Fujimori has allied himself with his country's military who are closely connected with Peruvian drug dealers. According to a letter written by Stephen Trujillo and published in the New York Times, officers in the Peruvian military receive \$20,000 everytime a plane loaded with illegal drugs flies out from a military airport. The military do not see the drug business as a threat to the nation's security, but rather as means to enrich themselves.

Keyword(s): drug trafficking; Peru

Gillen, R., and Hesselbrock, V. "Cognitive Functioning, ASP, and Family History of Alcoholism in Young Men at Risk for Alcoholism." Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, (Baltimore), vol. 16, no. 2, 1992, 206-14. [Call Number: RC565.A4456]

This study investigated the neuropsychological functioning of young adult males at high risk for alcohol abuse due to a family history of alcoholism and/or a personal history of antisocial personality disorder. A family history of alcoholism alone was not associated with neuropsychological impairment. Subjects with antisocial personality disorders, however, exhibited some difficulty with higher level motor control and with verbal concept formation compared with non-antisocial personality disorder subjects.

Keyword(s): family history; alcoholism; personality disorder

Glantz, Meyer, and Pickens, Roy. Vulnerability to Drug Abuse. (Washington, D.C.), American Psychological Association, 1992.

The authors provide current information on the etiology of drug abuse, focusing on the factors that affect individual behavioral outcomes (i.e., vulnerability) to drugs and on the factors that contribute to the progression from drug use to drug abuse. Of special value are the articles showing that the etiology of drug abuse commonly is very different from the etiology of nonescalating drug use and

that individuals who make the transition from user to abuser have significantly different psychological and behavioral characteristics from those who do not become abusers. The volume is of special value in developing intervention strategies for prevention and treatment.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; biological factors; environmental factors

Gronroos, Jorma. "Kohtaloita Kisahallilla: poliisi pesee, sosiaalityömi kuivaa [Destinies at the Sports Hall: police washes, social worker dries]" Sosiaalityö, (Helsinki), no. 13 (2 July 1990), 624-626. [Call Number: NH531.H8]

This article describes the cooperation that was started in November 1987 between the police and social workers. The Sports Hall is one of Helsinki's three alcoholic overnight shelters; its capacity is said to be the biggest in Europe, with 30,000 overnight detentions. The other two shelters are at the Railroad Station and the East Center. The police bring the senselessly drunk to these shelters and store their belongings. There is a nurse and a social worker on premises. In the morning the social worker wakes the customers up, offering them a glass of juice and a chance to begin counseling. Four different case histories at different stages of alcoholism are presented.

The police say that this cooperation has resulted in a decrease in detentions; the number of cases dropped by 10,000 from 1988 to 1989. The biggest factor in this improvement was the social worker's ability to catch the customer as he was released from the shelter, not a few days later when denial has set in. This on-the-spot counseling has produced better results; very often the person is ready to accept cut-off treatment and meet a therapist.

Keyword(s): Finland; alcohol treatment facility; social work

Hawks, Ricky D., and Bahr, Stephen H. "Religion and Drug Use." Journal of Drug Education, (Amityville, N.Y.), vol. 22, no. 1, 1992, 1-8. [Call Number: HV5808.J68]

An examination of how religious affiliation is associated with alcohol and drug use in Utah. A comparison of alcohol use in Utah and the United States by religious affiliation demonstrates that for all religions except Jews, a lower percentage of Utahns used alcohol than their national counterparts. It appears that abstinent teachings in Utah tend to inhibit alcohol consumption among the general population, and not just among the Mormons.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; religion; alcohol; Utah

Kim, Sehwan, McLeod, Jonnie H., Rader, Donna, and Johnston, Grace. "An Evaluation of Prototype School-Based Peer Counseling Program." Journal of Drug Education, (Amityville, N.Y.), vol. 22, no. 1, 1992, 37-53. [Call Number: HV5808.J68]

Despite the popularity and the growing number of school-based peer counseling programs (PRC), there has not been any significant outcome evaluation pertaining to the effectiveness of the programs. Through the multiple evaluation designs employed in this article's research, it has been found that a significantly larger proportion of students in the PRC group had a more favorable attitude toward the content of the PRC program when compared to the content of what they learned from their regular school curricula. Furthermore, a significantly larger proportion of students in the PRC program reported more favorable attitude toward their instructor than their regular school teachers. The purpose of this article, therefore, was to present an outcome evaluation of a prototype peer counseling (PRC) program using an outcome evaluation design that does not require the presence of a control group.

Keyword(s): schools; counseling program; students

Klebe, Edward. "Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Block Grant and Related Programs" CRS Issue Brief IB88009, (Washington, D.C.), February 4, 1991, . [Call Number: none]

Title XIX of the Public Health Service Act authorizes the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services Block

Grant, which provides grants to states for alcohol and drug abuse treatment, prevention activities, and community mental health services. Title V of the Act authorizes related substance abuse and mental health programs and activities in the areas of prevention and biomedical, clinical, and service-related research. This article examines the bills introduced in both the House and the Senate during the first session of the 102nd session that would determine the future direction of the block grant and related programs.

Keyword(s): alcohol; drug abuse; mental health

"Komite drofter privatisering av Vin- og tobakksmonopolet [Committee to discuss privatization of the state agency for the sale of alcohol and tobacco]" Nordisk Kontakt, (Stockholm) no. 9, 1991, 66. [Call Number: DL55.N6]

The Icelandic minister of finance has named a committee to discuss the possible privatization of the government's monopoly of the sale of alcohol and tobacco. In addition to sales, the government alcohol and tobacco agency also manufactures some alcohol and tobacco products.

Keyword(s): Iceland; alcohol; tobacco

Kooler, James M., and Bruvold, William H. "Evaluation of an Educational Intervention Upon Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior Concerning Drinking/Drugged Driving." Journal of Drug Education, (Amityville, N.Y.), vol. 22, no. 1, 1992, 87-100. [Call Number: HV5808.J68]

This study evaluated an educational program created in response to a series of actions by the California Legislature directed at juveniles arrested for driving under the influence (DUI). Over 600 juveniles convicted of DUI from 1983 to 1988 formed the study group for this research and of these over 100 participated in the educational program. Participants demonstrated increased knowledge, stronger attitudes against driving under the influence, and less risky alcohol and automobile related behaviors. County juvenile records showed that class participants had a significantly lower number of repeat offenses compared to non-program participants.

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Keyword(s): drinking; driving; drugs

Lakoski, Joan, Galloway, Matthew P., and White, Francis J.  
COCAINE. Pharmacology, Physiology, and Clinical  
Strategies. (Boca Raton, Florida), CRC Press, 1991.

A collection of essays examining the current state of knowledge regarding the numerous effects of cocaine on the human body.

Keyword(s): cocaine; pharmacology; clinical studies

Lehto, Juhani. "Onko juopon asiakkaan ongelmana juopottelu? [Is drinking the alcoholic's problem?]" Sosiaaliturva, (Helsinki), no. 13 (2 July 1990), 620-623. [Call Number: HN531.H8]

All alcoholics do not seek or get sent to treatment or counseling services, and when some do seek social and health services they are not recognized as alcoholics. This article defines heavy users and compares their drinking habits with treatment and counseling service customers. For instance, only 10 percent of heavy users are women while they comprise 20 percent of the customers. Does this mean that they are favored in treatment? On closer examination it is seen that they are often sole supporters of children, and in some cases of men. Thus, giving more intensive care to women enforces better social service.

Keyword(s): Finland; alcohol abuse; treatment facility

McCallion, Gail. "Drug-Testing in the Workplace: An Overview of Private Sector Employee and Employer Interests." CRS Report 92-389E, (Washington, D.C.), April 24, 1992,

[Call Number: none]

This report examines some of the controversial issues surrounding private sector drug-testing including test and laboratory accuracy, costs and benefits of drug-testing, the role of collective bargaining in private sector drug-testing, the existing Federal framework affecting

private sector testing as well as the requirements of new transportation industry legislation mandating drug and alcohol testing for all safety-sensitive transportation workers.

Keyword(s): drug-testing; workplace; substances of abuse

Moilanen, Merja. "Miksi paihdeongelmainen ei paase hoitoon? (Why an alcoholic does not get treatment -- Editorial)" Sosiaaliturva, (Helsinki), No. 13 (2 July 1990), 619. [Call Number: HN531.H8]

According to 1989 statistics, 65 percent of the spaces available for alcohol treatment in Finland were in use. Out of 1,535 spaces, about 500 were empty every day. The numbers would be wonderful if the reason for underuse was a decreased need. However, other statistics show that alcohol use and deaths from alcohol poisoning have increased. The biggest hindrance to treatment was the inflexible arrangement for service payments and the inadequacy of appropriations reserved for payments. Before 1984 treatment facilities received payments directly from the government and sent bills to the counties for their share. Now the counties first pay the whole bill and receive government aid later. In many counties the appropriations have not grown since 1984 and have thus run out in the middle of the year. Small, economically strapped counties hesitate to sign a payment contract for treatment; those abusers still able to work are seen as not yet needing a treatment facility, while for some others it is considered too late. Some facilities' low use is caused by their bad reputations. The Welfare for Intoxicant Abusers Act emphasizes that each county is responsible for abuser services according to need. Needless bureaucracy is complicating these already sensitive issues.

Keyword(s): alcohol treatment; Finland; socialized medicine

Nagoshi, Craig T., Noll, Richard T., and Wood, Mark D. "Alcohol Expectancies and Behavioral and Emotional Responses to Placebo Versus Alcohol Administration." Alcoholism:

Clinical and Experimental Research, (Baltimore), vol. 16, no. 2, 1992, 255-60. [Call Number: RC565.A4456]

This study examines the effect of individual differences in specific expectancies of alcohol effects and receiving a moderate alcohol dose or a placebo on various psychomotor and mood measures for males who expected they would be drinking alcohol. Subjects were tested on a battery of motor coordination, perceptual speed, reaction time, and mood measures. Significant alcohol effects were found for several measures, but the only significant interaction of individual differences in expectancies of alcohol effects with alcohol dosing occurred for self-perceived intoxication. Subjects who expected more disinhibition after alcohol dosing and who were administered alcohol reported more intoxication than those expecting less disinhibition. No expectancy effect was found for subjects administered the placebo.

Keyword(s): alcohol; placebo; behavior

Newman, Ian M., Anderson, Carolyn S., and Farrell, Katherine A. "Role Rehearsal and Efficacy: Two 15-Month Evaluations of a Ninth-Grade Alcohol Education Program." Journal of Drug Education, (Amityville, N.Y.), vol. 22, no. 1, 1992, 55-67. [Call Number: HV5808.J68]

This article reports positive learning and behavior changes resulting from an alcohol education program presented in an innovative format using videos and role playing. The relationship between learning and changed behavior is discussed, as well as the differential impact of teaching this program in social studies and English classes. Results indicated significant increases in knowledge and perceived ability to resist pressures to drink among students. One year after the program, significantly fewer students in the experimental classes reported riding with a driver who had been drinking. Results suggested that English teachers were more effective than social studies teachers in teaching this program.

Keyword(s): students; alcohol; education program



no author. What Works: Workplaces Without Drugs. (Washington, D.C.), U.S. Department of Labor. 1990.

One of the greatest threats to the well-being of workers is the dramatic increase in the use of drugs in the workplace. What once were isolated incidents have now become an epidemic. The writers of the booklet believe what we need now are managers and co-workers who have the courage to confront those in trouble, the compassion to give them support, and the openness to give them a second chance. Managers who emphasize a sense of trust, mutual interest, motivation, high expectations, and rewards will create the self-esteem and dignity essential to work. The results of that leadership will be productivity, profitability, and safety of work operations. The volume gives tested and true methods that executives, managers, and employee representatives and workers can apply immediately. Examples of effective Employee Assistance Programs operating in a variety of industries, unions, and businesses are provided. Resources that can aid organizations in achieving drug free workplaces have also been included.

Keyword(s): drugs; workplace; prevention

Office for Substance Abuse Prevention. What You Can Do About Drug Use in America. (Washington, D.C.), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990.

A comprehensive overview of drug use in United States and what people can do about it. The booklet is directed toward the individual, especially toward parents, since change in the community needs to be reinforced by change at home.

Keyword(s): drug use; United States; prevention

Randall, Blanchard IV. "Medical Use of Marijuana: Policy and Regulatory Issues." CRS Report 92-390SPR, (Washington, D.C.), April 27, 1992, . [Call Number: none]

This report provides some background information on the issue of smoking marijuana as a form of medical therapy and the apparent dilemma caused by the U.S. Government's

recent decision to terminate a program which made the drug available for treating a limited number of seriously ill patients. A short history of attempts to control and regulate marijuana use is included to frame this issue in its present context.

Keyword(s): marijuana; medicine; policy

Raufer, Xavier. "'Zona grigia", divieto d'accesso ["Grey Zone," access prohibited"] Europeo, (Milan) No. 21, May 22, 1992, 42-44. [Call Number: AP37.E87]

The author sees the global business of illegal drug sales becoming ever more serious. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the worsening economic plight of the Third World have brought increased instability into the world. The resulting chaos has meant that large areas of the planet are now without legitimate governments able to exercise political control. Large areas of Asia, South America, and Africa are now so-called "grey zones" where armed groups can operate with impunity. With the money these groups earn from selling illegal drugs, they can buy the latest weapons or corrupt many government officials. Despite the victories in the war on drugs, the number of addicts keeps climbing and the police seem incapable of dealing with the crisis. There are often too few of them. In 1989, for example, there were only 900 policemen to deal with drug problems in what used to be the Soviet Union. Even in the Chinese province of Yunnan the number of drug addicts has grown by 100,000 since 1988. Up to now the Chinese have bragged that their country was free of the Western vice of drug abuse; now Chinese authorities request Western help to combat the plague. The author closes his article by noting that heroin is now being produced in Columbia. The first "harvest" of four tons will come on the market this year. It is being grown on 20,000 hectares located between Cali and Popayan and is being processed by "chemists" from Pakistan and China.

Keyword(s): drug sales; narcoterrorism; China; Soviet Union; Columbia

"Remis vom Guru [Remedacen from the Guru]" Der Spiegel,  
(Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 19, May 4, 1992, 110, 112. [Call  
Number: AP30.S66]

Because methadone treatment is inadequate in Germany, some doctors prescribe the cough suppressant Remedacen, a pill containing codeine. An added problem with prescribing methadone is that it is covered by laws governing the use of narcotics and prescribing it requires a good deal of paperwork. Remedacen can be prescribed easily by any doctor. The pills are expensive, however, and the national health insurance program is not always willing to pay for them. Over the years, a general practitioner in the northern city of Kiel has prescribed so much Remedacen to addicts that health authorities are taking him to court to recover some of their costs. The doctor's clientele was so vast, that when he stopped his practice because of sickness, drug addicts in Kiel staged a large demonstration. To remedy this extreme situation, city authorities plan to set up an emergency service with the right to prescribe Remedacen to addicts as a substitute for illegal drugs.

Keyword(s): drug rehabilitation policy; Germany

Roman, Paul M., and Blum, Terry. "Life Transitions, Work, and Alcohol: An Overview and Preliminary Data." Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, (Baltimore), vol. 16, no. 2, 1992, 149-58. [Call Number: RC565.A4456]

This article reviews some of the conceptual areas linking drinking and the life course to issues associated with work and careers. Preliminary data are presented from an ongoing research project that describes some relationships between age, work, and alcohol problems.

Keyword(s): work; alcohol; drinking; age strata

Schaller, William Lynch. "Drug Testing and the Evolution of Federal and State Regulation of Intercollegiate Athletics: A Chill Wind Blows" Journal of College and University Law, (New York, N.Y.), vol. 18, Fall 1991, 131-161. [Call Number: none]

This article focuses on drug testing in intercollegiate athletics to illustrate the broad legal problems facing university sports programs. The article examines the NCAA's drug-testing policy to demonstrate the NCAA's power to impose dramatic restrictions on student-athletes' private lives in the name of sports. An analogy is drawn between employees, whom courts have begun to protect, and student-athletes, whom courts are now being asked to protect. This article then shows the authority of courts to invoke federal constitutional safeguards against drug testing in employment settings. This article explains that federal regulations, as well as state constitutions, state statutes, and state common law, may be the true battlefields that lie ahead for intercollegiate athletics. The article concludes by observing the sheer number and diversity of these developments show that significant governmental regulation of university sports is eminent.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; testing; athletics; regulations

Uniewski, Herbert. "Das Schwappt voll ruber [That's going to splash over]" Der Stern, (Hamburg) vol. 43, no. 28, July 11, 1990, 120-21. [Call Number: AP30.S675]

German police fear that international drug dealers will have an easy time selling their wares in what used to be East Germany. The police in that part of united Germany are poorly equipped and trained. They also lack experience dealing with professional drug dealers. In addition, young East Germans are also expected to be an easier prey than their West German counterparts. For these youngsters between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, anything coming from the west has an allure that is hard to withstand. The youngsters are also somewhat disoriented because of the collapse of their country and the discrediting of their former authority figures. Police have noted that many criminals in the drug business have already been in East Germany looking for new clients. Especially active have been Turks, based in the West German city Braunschweig, and Africans, most notably from Gambia, and who already control the illegal drug trade in Hannover, West Germany.

Keyword(s): international drug market; East Germany

"Var fjärde manlig förare som dör i trafiken har druckit alkohol (Every fourth male who dies in a traffic accident is under the influence of alcohol)" Sverige Nytt, (Stockholm), 20 March 1992, 6. [Call Number: AP48.S83]

Twenty-one percent of men drivers who die in traffic accidents have consumed alcohol, according to a study in a forensic institute in Umea. This is twice as many men as show up in official statistics. Only 4 percent of female drivers are in this category. A total of 2,379 persons died in traffic accidents, of which 1,432 were drivers. Over 80 percent of these drivers were men.

Keyword(s): alcohol; Sweden; traffic accidents

Vener, Arthur M., Krupka, Lawrence R., and Engelmann, Manfred D. "Drugs in the Womb: College Student Perceptions of Maternal Versus Fetal Rights." Journal of Drug Education, (Amityville, N.Y.), vol. 22, no. 1, 1992, 15-24. [Call Number: HV5808.J68]

This article examines the results of a survey of college student perceptions regarding a parent's culpability for drug-induced injury to the fetus. Of the 87 percent of students who believed that the fetus was a child, they were more likely to consider the use of drugs during pregnancy as a form of child abuse and also were more willing to imprison the "offending" women. The study was launched with the assumption that assessments made by today's young adults will influence future policy formation.

Keyword(s): drugs; college students; maternal rights; fetus

Watson, Ronald R. Drugs of Abuse and Neurobiology. (Boca Raton), CRC Press, Inc., 1992.

This book deals with the effects of drugs of abuse on various systems such as specific brain sites and neural pathways. The neurobiology and neurochemistry of high-profile drugs is examined, with chapters focusing on such aspects as drug-induced euphoria, sensorimotor integration, pharmacodynamics of addiction, and other

neurologic sequelae. The volume offers a definitive and authoritative review of current research and thought in the field.

Keyword(s): drugs of abuse; neurobiology; biochemistry; physiology

"Wie Essen, Trinken und Sex [Like eating, drinking, and sex]"  
Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 10, March 2, 1992,  
18-20. [Call Number: AP30.S66]

In late February 1992, a decision of a county court in northern Germany was sent to the German Supreme Court for review. The lower court declared that Germans had a right to consume drugs, just as they had a right to eating, drinking, and sex. The lower court's decision is highly controversial and caused much comment. How the Supreme Court is expected to rule on it was not stated in the article. Local laws in Germany relating to the consumption of marijuana are becoming more relaxed. The courts often decide not to punish those caught with small amounts of marijuana, although this amount varies from place to place (six to thirty grams). The official policy of the German government headed by Helmut Kohl is to punish everyone found guilty of possessing drugs, be they hard or soft drugs. Many experts regard this policy as counterproductive. They point to the Netherlands where marijuana is sold openly in about 2,000 so-called "hashish cafes." Experts claim that as a result of this liberal policy, the percentage of Dutch teenagers using hashish has dropped from about 10 percent in the early 1970s, to about 2 percent twenty years later. Another European development that reflects the growing appeal of a more relaxed approach to the use of illegal drugs is the "Frankfurt Resolution," which recommends the full legalization of marijuana and also the tolerance of individual consumption of hard drugs. A number of Europe's largest cities have endorsed this resolution. Many German politicians are not convinced by these trends, however, and there is much heated debate in that country about how society should deal with drugs.

Keyword(s): drug legislation; Germany; the Netherlands

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"Wo Eltern Hilfe finden [Where parents can find help]" Der Stern, (Hamburg) vol. 43, no. 30, July 25, 1990, 17. [Call Number: AP30.S675]

There are over 100 cities in Germany where the parents of drug addicts can meet and discuss this problem with other parents in the same situation. Experiences with health authorities and other officials are among the topics discussed. Parents may remain anonymous if they wish and guests are welcome. There is a central office for all of Germany where parents may write or call to find the group nearest them.

Keyword(s): counseling; Germany